The amount of misapprehension and deliberate perversion that may be blustered about and heaped upon a novel idea, or one that seems to threaten existing abuses, is at first eight amazing. Let the meekest Quaker say, for instance, that he thinks Slavery wrong, and that it ought to be given up, and he is at once charged with instigating the Slaves to cut their master's throats. Let a sincere, spiritual Christian reprove some glaring abuse in the churches. and he is very readily chalked down an Infidel. Harder still is the lot of the Socialist, so called; for he strikes at a wider circle of abuses, many of them more inveterate than Slavery or Simony, and so provokes more enemies and gives a wider range for misrepresentation. He is at once an Agrarian, an Infidel, an Anarchist, a Libertine, and as many other hard names as there are separate abuses threatened by the accomplishment of a complete Social Reform. Hence the necessity of stating and restating such simple first truths as the fellowing. They are given in the Pittsburgh Post as introductory to a series in reply to the question,

WHAT IS CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM! Socialism is the combination of all for the welfare of each. That is its essence when stripped of everything adventitious, foreign and extrinsic to it, and viewed spart from all such accompanito it, and viewed spart from all such accompani-ments as arise solely from the peculiarities, char-acter, customs, religion, &c., &c., of the people by whom it is adopted. Socialism is that system of philosophy which endeavors to increase the energy, virtue and happiness of every community, by so banding its members together in their interests and labors, that whatever there is of goodness and power in each may be reflected upon all; and the combined life and influence of all concentrated and converged upon each, so that every individual may command for his own development and happiness the entire resources, wisdom and power of the whole community.— Socialism seems to bring men together in such a way that they may be of the greatest use to each other. It aims to bring into play all the instrumentalities, the means, and influences, that are required to draw out the fullest efficiency, talent and virtue of every man, woman and child, and turn them in full tide to augment the general wel-fare; and on the other hand, it seeks to concenrese impartially and without sunt the general resources to provide for the ample education and healthy human development of each individual, it recognises the great fact, that the members of the social body, like the members of the human body, are all mutually dependant; that each indi which cannot be discharged properly except in concert with the reciprocal and varied functions of the other members—and that for this purpose this community must be a united one So this community must be a united one. Socialism is nothing new. It is an eternal truth and fact of human life, now brought, in God's providence, more prominently before men's attention, only that it may be more thoroughly understood and fittingly applied. All in our present civilization that is promotive of human happiness is owing to the Socialism it contains, which is potent for good only so far as it coincides with the outward mani festation of a collective and practical Christianity all its vice and misery are the results of its anti-social and anti-christian features. Wherever cities, States, nations, combine their energies for the common welfare, there you find Socialism; and the greater the number of objects for which ination is entered upon, and the perfect and free the organization and gradation of functions for its accomplishment, the purer is the Socialism. Thus, when the people of any city combine their means to erect public water orks, so that by a small contribution of his time or money each citizen, by the united effort of all, is saved the great cost and trouble of digging his own well, or bauling his own water—this is So-cialism as far as it goes. And the same, also, when they combine to give themselves gas light— when they build and endow a free school for every ward-or a university for an entire cityor when they unitedly erect a public hospital—a public library, public baths, public reading rooms—asylums for their poor, the bind or insane—a house of refuge for their young offenders—or when they elect and support from a common fund their public officers, religious teachers, &c. All this is Socialism-the "combination of all for the It is Socialism, too, when the welfare of each people of a whole State, instead of a city, through their representatives, construct public works, as canals, railroads-State free schools-State col leges. State charitable, scientific or other insti tutions—or make provision and appropriation of the State funds for the support of its various Courts, its State and County officers. Thus every kind of united action among many individuals whether directed to the establishment of a Gov ernment, or supplying a city with common facili-ties for health or business, is Socialism, since the combined energies of all employ the common resources and means for the common welfare. It fact, the opponents of Socialism are pretty much surprise that he had been speaking prose all his without knowing it, for they will find that they have unconsciously been born and raised in the very midst of the dreadful thing itself, and owe to it whatever education, refinement or happiness they possess.

But why this great stir and fuss about Social ism now a days, if we have been all along under its influence? Answer-Because those who re-cognize the great principle of S.cialiam, viz : combination of all for the welfare of each, and who see what great results it has effected, and of effecting, are not content with is yet capable its piecemeal, fragmentary, here a little and there a little, application, but wish to push it as far as will go; to apply it to everything to which it be applied, to all the labors, wants, interests of men, that can be embraced by it.

To illustrate our meaning: Suppose the people of Pittsburg, or Allegheny, or any of our cities, to become deeply impressed with the truth of Socialism, and convinced that by intelligent combination and direction of their united powers to all possible objects of common interest, they would effectually, or in great measure, secure themselves from disease, vice, ignorance and poverty, and were therefore met to deliberate on their course of action, this would shape it

self somewhat as follows: 1. It would be voted nuanimously that the City Water Works, the City Gas Works, the City Free Schools, &c., were not a hundredth part of what they still required; and first and foremost they would consider the matter of their common health, as far as this was induenced by the dense packing together of their dwellings and shops and forthwith their compact squares, narrow streets, sloppy alleys, compressed court yards, encircled by houses of all shapes and sizes; some towering skyward, excluding air and sunshine from others rising but a few feet above the ground, though sunk perhaps deeper below it, all this jumble and crowding would be voted an unreas-onable nuisance. The cry would be, "more air, more room, more light." The dingy blocks of more room, more light." The dingy blocks of motley bouses would come down, and in their place would arise a series of magnificent unitary dwellings or lodging botels, with suits of private rooms for families and single persons, together with private and public parlors, dancing halls, festal salcons for social gatherings, &c., &c., all lighted, warmed and ventilated on the most approved and economical scientific principles; while the domestic labors of cooking, washing, ironing, &c., being performed for all at once, on a large scale, would admit of a thousand applications of labors aving machiner, any one of which is easily machiners any one of which is easily machiners any one of which is easily machiners. scale, would admit of a thousand applications of labor-saving machinery, any one of which is now out of the question. All this is already done in our mammoth hotels, where several bundred persons are daily fed from a single kitchen, warmed by a single furnace, and kept in clean linen by a single, well contrived laundress. Why perma-nent lodgers should not be provided for in like manner as transient ones, no better reason can be given, except that it is difficult for people to to from established routine, no matter how fraught with worry, expense and discomforts of

kind, such as is our present system of

tience and temper between mistress and servants

-or between imprisoned children and quiet-loving old folks, or with its yearly moving, the

heavy rents, the ill constructed bouses, the thousand other etceteras, not to speak of the great waste of productive labor, and absence of momy of space and means, when there or three hundred servants for each han dred families, a hundred little kitchens, a hundred separate tables laid thrice a day, &c., &c., when a few of each would suffice for a combined population. These newly constructed dwellings would, ation. These newly constructed dwellings would, of course, not be contiguous. They would stretch away from each other. The city would expand—would occupy the country, and find itself, at last embosomed in parks, gardens, pleasure grounds and extensive farms, which would afford every facility for the new modes of industry introduced by Socialism.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

The Settlement of Umpqua Valley-The Sea-Coast-Umpqua City-The Valley-Irregu-larity of the Mails-The Land Bill-Dr. Mc-Laughlin's Claim-The Military-The Indi-

Ans-Gold Diggings &c. Yoncalla, Umpqua Vallet. Ozegon. 7 Thursdey, Jan. 30, 1851. 5

To the Editor of The Tribune : Supposing that some information concerning this remote and almost unheard of portion of our Pacific Territories may not be uninteresting to your readers, I have ventured, presuming upon the favor extended to my last communication, and address you again.

The Umpqua Valley is now filling up with settlers at a most unprecedented rate. The first settlement by whites south of the waters of the Willamette (except a single trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, established in 1836,) was made in the fall of 1847, by Capt Levi Scott and his two sons, who laid the foundation of our present flourishing settlement on Elk River, a tributary of the Umpqua. Voluntarily depriving themselves of the advantages of what little civili zation there existed west of the Rocky Mountains, they remained alone in their self imposed banishment until late in the fall of 1848, when another settler (Mr. Robert Cowan) was added to the list of pioneers of Umpqus. The discovery of the golden treasures of our Southern neighbor about this time, shecked for the time the settlement of this beautiful valley, and no farther additions were made to the number of settlers until the next Summer, when two or three more fami lies came over from the Willamette.

Capt. Scott, with that spirit of enterprise which has ever been a prominent trait of his character, spent the winter of 1849 and '50, in exploring the country west of the settlement, with a view of finding a practicable land route to connect with the navigable part of the Umpqua River, and having succeeded in his object, early in the Spring of 1850 he went to the mouth of the Columbia for the purpose of calling the attention of the officers of the U.S. Surveying squadron to the importance of the Umpqua, and to induce them if possible to attempt the entrance. He had an interview while there with Capt. McArthur, the officer in charge of the Government schooner Ewing, and entered into an agreement with him to explore the harbor, for which service he (Scott) was to pay the sum of \$1,000. It appears to me a highly culpable act on the part of an officer of the U.S. Govvernment to exact or receive money for the performance of a service included in his duty as an Capt. McArthur, however, failed to form his part of the contract, thereby saving Capt.

Scott the expense.
In August, while Capt. Scott, with two or three others was encamped at the mouth of the River awaiting the arrival of the Ewing, the schr Saml. Roberts appeared off the bar, and after a delay of a few hours, entered the River in safety. Samuel Roberts was in charge of a company of explorers who had left San Francisco with the intention of exploring the mouth of the Klamet. Having failed in their object of finding that River and being unwilling to return empty handed to San Francisco they had pushed on and had finally reached the Umpqua The schooner immediately proceeded up the river to the head of navigation (about twenty miles from the ocean,) without ficulty The Company selected a location for a city at the mouth of the river which they named mpqua City, and another at the head of navigation to which they gave the name of Scottsburg, in honor of Capt Scott. After a delay of a few days they returned to San Francisco, and the report they gave of the river and country induced a considerable number of persons to leave for the Umpqua. Several vessels loaded with passengers have since arrived, and our population, which last Spring did not exceed twenty five souls, now num-bers between four and five hundred, and is rapidly

The Umpqua Valley now offers great inducements to emigrants It is considered by good judges to be one of the richest and most fertile valleys in Oregon, and an opportunity is now of fered (by the late act of Congress) to all of secur ing a home free of cost, in a beautiful region o country, convenient to the sea board, and in a cli mate unsurpassed in point of mildness and salu brity by any in the world. There are many thous ands in your crowded cities of the East struggling with poverty, and living in wretchedness, who might here secure a handsome competence, and become—what they never can while they remain where they are—their own masters. The multi-tudes who are constantly fleeing from tyranny, misrule and oppression in Europe, and leading a life of beggary and perhaps of crime on the Atlan-tic shores, would here find an asylum where they might live in honest independence, and provide

for their own support in the decline of life.

We have much reason to complain of the gross irregularity of the mails on the Pacific. Letters irregularity of the mails on the Pacific. Letters to and from the States are frequently three or four months on the way, and often miscarry altogether. More than this, we are compelled to pay four times the amount of postage paid by any other territory. For this there might have been some excuse when the Pacific mail routes were some excuse when the Pacific mail routes were first established in the great expense and com-paratively small amount of mailable matter. But this excuse can hold good no longer. Our mails would much more than pay their expenses if the postage was cut down to the uniform rate of ten cents. Utah, Minnesota and New Mexico fall far short of this, and are a burden to the Govern-ment. Where then is the justice of compelling us to pay forty cents for the transportation of ch does not cost the department more than five and exacting from the other territories only ten cents for what costs perhaps fifteen. I trust that the matter will be looked into and re

medied by Congress at an early day.

The news of the passage of the Land Bill by Congress was hailed with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy throughout the Territory. The exertions of our delegate, Mr. Thurston, in its behalf, will in the eyes of his const counterbalance many of his evil deeds. T has, however, in my opinion some objectionable features. The reservation of the "Oregon City claim" for educational purposes can be regarded in no other light than as an act of the most gross injustice to the claimant, Dr. Juo McLaughlin The claim was taken up and occupied by Dr. Mc-Laughlin (who was a British subject) as early as 842, when the country was, under the provisions if the treaty of Great Britain, in the joint occupancy of the two countries, and when the num-ber of American citizens in the Territory was by far less than the number of British. As soon as the proper officer was appointed for Oregon, he signified his intention of becoming an American citizen, having already withdrawn from the Hud son Bay Company, and has since in all points complied with the laws of both the Provincial and Territorial Governments. He has expended and Territorial Governments. He has expended a large amount of money in the erection of mills and in making other improvements, and now all his land and improvement are to be taken from him. Any other British subject that has complied with the law in all its points, as he has done, is confirmed in his claim, and why should

It is to be regretted that no provision has been made in this bill for widows and orphans; or those that have become such on the road and af-ter their arrival in the country. There are a great many of this class in the Territory and of all others are the ones who most need the donation. Yet they are the only ones who cluded from participating in the benefits. Yet they are the only ones who are ex

I consider the amount of land given as too large. We have seen heretofore the evil effects of the large amount of land hald by each individual in Oregon, and I had hoped before the passage of the Land Bill that a quarter, or at most, a

half section would be the extent of the donation. Granting, as it does, to each married man 640 acres and to each single man half the amount its effect is to prevent the country from settling up closely. A small population is scattered over a large extent of country, and we are, in a measure, ompelled to forego the benefits to be derived from schools, libraries, &c. I am aware that the majority of the inhabitants of the territory are wastly better satisfied with the donation of a section than they would have been with a less smount, but I think that its eff-ct on the country

at large will be injurious in the end.
We have a military force stationed here at an expense to the Government, of who knows how many bundred dollars a day, which has done, and many hundred dollars a day, which that only, and is doing, absolutely nothing, save the establish-ment of a single military post at the Dallas of the Columbia, where one is but very little needed. The Indians in that quarter (the Cayuses and the Nez Perces.) have recently exhibited every evi-dence of a friendly disposition toward the whites, having delivered up to justice all their principa chiefs, the murderers of the late Dr Wnitman and family. A small force is employed in garri soning that post, and the remainder of the regi ment is stationed at Vancouver, where they are of no more use than they would be in New-York City. On our Southern Frontier, where we are daily expecting the commencement of hostilities on the part of the Indians, we are left entirely to our own resources. Col. Loring (the command ant) is aware of the state of things out here, hav ing traveled as far south as the Klamath River last Spring in pursuit of some deserters: the bones of whom he saw bleaching on the mour tains. He has been repeatedly requested to send a force out here, but has uniformly refused, as signing as a reason that the desertion of the troops would be inevitable. There is, without doubt, some plausibility in the excuse, but if they are unable to take the first step toward accomplishing what they were sent here for to pro-

tect uswhy are they kept in service at al It will, in my opinion be found necessary to adopt some radically different plan of military organization from that now followed, in order effectually to protect our own frontier, as well as that of our neighbor, California. I have heard the idea advanced of organizing volunteer com panies to serve a short period—say six months, or at most one year—to choose their own officers and to receive a bounty of land at the expiration of their term of service. This plan appears to me to be the only feasible one in the existing state of things, and I think that it it were adopted, and a few hundred men kept in the field for one year, we should have after no fear of Indian depredations. The Savages of this country are not as warlike as those on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and a small force will be suffi cient to quell them effectually. The tribes south of the waters of the Willamett are divided into small bands, who live in distinct communities speak in many instances different language, and each band is always under the control of its own Chief. They recognize no Chief whose authority extends over the whole nation. In point of in tellect they are as near the brute creation as any animal that wears the burnan form. They have no property (save a few horses stolen from tray elers) and seem to have very little desire to ac quire any. They live upon this, acords and roots hill little or no game, and are, take them all in all, as low in the scale of creation as any beings in existence. It will be found an unimportant natter to subdue them when it is properly under

ne very rich deposits of gold are reported to have been recently discovered on our southern rivers—the South I mpqua, Rogue's River and the Klamath—particularly the latter, and I fear that but little in the way of improvement will be done here until the placers are exhausted. Oregon is just begining to recover from the shock which the Gold Mania has given her, and if the streams south are not as rich as represented, al will continue to rise, and at no distant day, take her place as one of the States of our glorious Union; that Union which fanaties and traitors have labored in vain to destroy, and which still stands, as may it ever continue to stand—the pride of our nation and the wonder of the world. With respect, your most obd't serv't. J. W. P. H.

MEXICO.

Failure of Drusina & Co.- Execution of the Murderers of Canedo-Financial Difficulties-The Revenue-Governor of Quereno's Scheme-Sonora-Lower California Election of Lacunza-Statistics of Crime-Estimate of the National Resources.

Special Correspondence of The Tr. Maxico, March 16, 1851. Mesars Engrous:-I have nothing worthy of particular notice, nothing of any consequence havng transpired since last dates except the suspension of payment, or as some say, the absolute failure, of the house of Mesars. Drusina & Co, which was declared on the 12th instant. This suspen. sion caused some sensation at the time, as you may well suppose, as the affairs of the house were generally supposed to be in a good condition. The iabilities are now known to be a trifle over \$1,-50,000; the assets are estimated by the firm to be worth \$1,450,000, but most people suppose they are appraised at too high a price. They have asked a suspension of payments for the term of six years, agreeing (if the creditors be willing.) to pay an interest of six per cent. per annum. It is lieved by many that they will not be able to obtain this grace, and will be, consequently, com-

selled to make an immediate assignment. Another event the execution of the assassins of Canedo, took place on the 5th inst. I mentioned that the Supreme Court would sentence these riminals on the 26th inst, but it appears that upon reflection, all parties being ready, and the Sth being the Saint's day of the deceased, they thought proper to fix that date as the most suitable. These criminals were neither shot nor hanged, but were choked to death, in a sitting posture, by a very simple contrivance. Aviler and Negrete, the first 23, the other 19 years of age, mounted the scatfold at half past 1, P. M.

mounted the scalloid at haif past 1, P. M.

There were three assassing concerned in the affair, but one of them escaped with ten years imprisonment in San Juan de Ulloa.

The execution took place in the street, under the windows of the ro the windows of the room in which the crime was committed. The atreets and house tops were thronged with spectators, and on the balconies within twenty yards, were many respectable la dies. The bodies of the criminals were left ex osed for about two hours to the gaze of the mu titude. No incident of note occurred during the scene, but many petty thefts were committed by the Leperos during the moments the people found themselves absorbed in what was passing before hem. Being St. John's Day, the annual process sion in honor of this Saint took place in the after noon, and an exhibition of fireworks in

ing concluded the amusements of the day. The eight days allotted to the united Committees to report on the Tehuantepec business have passed, without any report having been rendered

Olazzagarre (Deputy) and others pro osed, on the 8th inst, that the Committee to bom the matter relating to the abolishing of pro bitions was referred, should report in three days. he time has elapsed, and none has been mad

The Minister of Finance is still endeavoring to get with his difficult task of consolidating the rior debt, and probably making an attempt to raise a revenue. He has scarcely shown his face since he has been in office, affects much importance, and suppose before long the mouse will appear.— hey are aware that something must be done sgon. It appears they have now in contemplation a loan of several millions; but the question is, where can this be obtained? England will not oan them a penny, and France much less therere it is thought the attempt will be made in the nited States, and it is even said, though be erally believed, an agent has been sent off for that purpose. If any money be lent it is probable some hind of security will be required; but what se-curity has Mexico to offer? The unoccupied lands of ownership is definitely settled they can not be hypothecated. But it is probable Mexico would edge her good faith; yet I suppose those who ould become her creditors should wish to see ore examples of it before confidence could be in-

You will perceive by the enclosed document. translated and corrected from a statistical table which may be relied on, that the annual deficit, to neet the exigencies of the Government, is something over \$4,000,000, and I despair of its be less or the revenue more, at least as long as no more energetic measures are taken to catablish things on a more liberal basis, to prevent smug-gling, and the wholesale robberies of the employ-

ers Things, instead of getting better, are thought to be getting worse, and the time appears to be approaching when each man in the Government will turn his attention wholly to helping himself, thus histening the end of order, the end of rev-

enue, and also that of government,
On the 10th inst. D. Marcelino Castañeda, José
Maria Jimenez and Mariano Dominguez took the
oath of office as Justices of the Supreme Court—
Schor Conto has resigned, and D. Fernandez Ramirez and Juan Ceballos have not yet arrived

in this city.
On the 11th inst. the Senate formed itself into a Grand Jury for the purpose of examining into, and deciding upon the charges preferred against the Governor of Queretaro, for his alleged unconatitutional acts, by the Corporation of that city the Chamber of Deputies having already decided in his favor. The result in the Senate was also favorable. This has displeased the press as they Senate was also say the friends of this gentlemen availed them-selves of a trick to shield him from conviction; in consequence of which Sefior Gamboa has intro-duced a resolution into the Senate proposing to alter the "act of reforms," so that there shall be a greater number of members present to vote on such occasions.

The papers announce that the apparatus for the electric telegraph has arrived, and during the whole of this year the same will be completed between this city and Vera Cruz.

A proposition was made in the Common Council of this city on the 11th inst. by Pena y Barragan, and Morales Puente conceived in the follow-

ing terms:
"The frequent disputes caused by the Fastion's (i.e. the
Priest's going to confess the sick as the personification of "The frequent disputes caused by the Fixtica's (i.e. the Priest's going to confess the sick as the personification of the Saviour.) going out in a coach accompanied by the sicalled brothers of our Master, ii.e. Jeaus, the irrevenences committed by the Ignorance of these persons, the personners, and annoyance of their singleg, which popular credulity believes to be a meritorious act toward the Divinity and in fine a thousand other acts of real idelating committed by the people, which gives such a bad idea of us in the minds of strangers, oblige us to ask your Excelency to semit the following propositions."

Here follows the first proposition for the President to move the Archbisho to order the priests:

When they go to confess the sick, to go privately

When they go to confess the sick, to go privately and without the disagreeable accompaniment of the brothers of our Master.

The second is the same, moving the Governor earnestly to prohibit the same, moving the dovernor of legging for wax candles on those solemn occasions. We wait their decision.

An assassination took place a few days ago of the military commander of the post, in the municipality of Zacatala, in the State of Guerrero.—

cipality of Zacatula, in the State of Guerrero.— This was done, doubtless, out of motives of private revenge. There were several persons concerned in it, who immediately seized arms and fled to the mountains, where they were attacked, and three of them died in their own defense; the rest were taken. They will be executed

without a doubt.

The Legislature of Sina'oa has declared the order given by Mr. Payno in November last, viz That all goods introduced from the interior of that Sinate into the port of Mazalian shall be deposited in the Custom House there until satisfactory evidence be given to the Collecter that the dues have been paid is lieged, and resist it, holding Mr. Payno responsible for the consequences."

The same Legislature has potitioned against the investigation of Mr. Payno embraced in fif-

the same Legislature has potitioned against the financial plan of Mr. Payno, embraced in fif-teen propositions, (or initiatives) and introduced by him into the Chamber of Deputies. Vera Cruz has done the same, as well as some other Letters from Sonora lament bitterly the oppo

sition made by the Senate against the grant of lands made by that State to Barron and others, and cite the grievous consequences resulting from Letters from Lower California state that there

does not enter a sufficient quantity of effects into the port of La Par to pay the most inferior clerks, and that the officers of the Custom House there have not received a penny from the General Government for the last eight months.

According to the latest news from Oaxaca, tranquility prevails in Juchitan and Tehuantepec. Malendez is still at large, but has petitioned the General Government for forgivness of the past.
The State of Oaxaca has petitioned against the same, denying the right of the former to grant him an amnesty under any condition. n amnesty under any condition.

The Senate has passed a bill for the introduction

f foreign flour in the port of Tampico.

Mr Lacunza has been elected by Congress a enator to fill the vacancy caused by the appoint-ent or election of Mr. Marcelino Castaneda as ne of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

A bill for the suppression of the Mercantile Tribunal has passed the Chamber of Deputies. This was established by Santa Anna, and has cost the Government \$24,000 a year, according to the Monitor. One hundred and thirty merchants have petitioned against its suppression.
On the 23d inst. the Senate will form itself into

a Grand Jury to decide on the illegality of so acts of D. Julian Reyes, committed while Governor of the State of San Luis.

During the whole of the year 1850, 24,724 persons were arrested for various crimes, in this city; over 7,000 of these were women, and a very small number of them boys.

According to the Heport of the Ministers, and other official documents, the expenses of the General Government are as follows: Estimate for the Department of War. \$5,753,345 (6) Estimate for Dept of Foreign Relations. \$70,000 (6) Estimate for Department of Justice. 4,27,000 (6) Estimate for Department of Finance. 1,633,154 (6) Interest on the English debt, \$51,203,250 at 3	
Interest on the English debt, \$51,203,250 at 3 per ct, according to the new arrangement. 1,538,247 50 Telegration the Domestic or Interior debt.	
\$75,000,000 at 3 per cent. 2,250,000 00 Total. \$12,025,955 50	

This proceeding almost entirely from indirect imposts, it is not possible to fix exactly its pre-cise amount, on account of its being subject to al-terations. Nevertheless, according to the result former years, it may be set down at produced in former years, it may be \$8.450,000 a year, and is as follows:

nternation Duries.

Contingent paid by the States. To becco revenue belonging to Government. Playing Cards.	20,000 00
Direct contributions of the District and Ter- files is. Tax on the rent of property. Mists. National Lotteries. Sealed Paper. Pawhorker's Shops. Duties on the mass so of Silver in the Ulstrict.	450,000 f0 50,000 80 100,000 00 60 800 00 130,000 00 30,000 9 0
and Territories, Tolls, Letters of Security, Patents for Navigation, Passports, and smaller imposts.	229,660 00
Total	\$5,450,000 00
RECAPITULATION. Expenses	\$12,525,956,50 8,450,040,00
Deficit	84,075,956 50

We see by this calculation, that although there is no reduction of the revenue, the annual deficit is considerably over four millions of dollars.

A Case of Desertion, and Honorable Charity. To the Editors of the Tribune: Some four or five months ago a certain sea-cap

tair, in England—whose name we do him the charity to withhold—gained the affections of a lame girl, about sixtees years old, with whose mother he was boarding at the time, and by a pretended marriage prevailed upon her to

arrival here, his behavior was of the same kind and affecfocate character that it had been previous to leaving home Gradually, however, he grew estranged and cold, until, a ew weeks since, his barsh and cruei freatment rendered it evident that he desired to get rid of her. About ten days ago be assumed more kindness toward her, and invited hor to visit New-York—being at the time in the vicinity of Providence. As it subsequently appeared, he purchased only one ticket to New-York and one to Stonington. While on their way to Stonington he borrowed of her all the money she had, amounting to \$10. Having arrived in Stonington

he went on board the Vanderbilt with her—than left her, but presently returned and gave her a package of candy—He then left again, on some pretext, and did not return.

After the rassengers had left the Vanderbilt in the morning, Capt. Stone noticed her, sitting alone and dejected, and kindly lequired into her situation. She told him the mg. Capt. Since noticed ber, sitting alone and dejected, and kindly inquired into her situation. She told him the circumstances, and asided that she feared some accident had befailed her lushand, as he had retained the checks for ser beggage, which he would not have done had he intended to leave her. The checks, however, were soon cound concealed among the candy, and the melancholy truth became apparent. She was in New-York without a friend and without a cent; too young to contrive or judge to herself and too infirm to ishor.

Capt Store and Mr. Walker, the Clerk generously set thous resisting money for her and by their advice she re-

Capt Store and Mr. Walker, the Clerk, generously set about raising money for her, and by their advice she remained in the boat and remnred to Stonington at inglish Here they placed her in the care of Mr. Henry A. Barr, the conductor of the steamboat train to Providence, and requested him to assist her if possible. Mr. Burr became interested in her misfortunes and on his arrival in Providence at immediately brought an action against the heartless described and the state of the series and the series of the series of

PHILADELPHIA.

Labor Reform. Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 21.

The past has been a week prolific of good in our City. On Friday night there was a crowded Eight Hour meeting at the County Court House. The Eight Hour men have formed an Association which is increasing rapidly in numbers. The Land Reform Association has been again reorganized. The recent meeting in the Franklin Hall was presided over by Gen J. Sidney Jones—a permanent organization was entered into, and there is no doubt we will have a most powerful Association before the Fail. The Trades Assembly met on last Wednesday evening, at the Room of the Union Library Company. Mr. Brown was called to the Chair Mr. Hellig resigned the office of Recording Secretary and Mr. Kroberger was elected in his stead. Mr. Jours, the Corresponding Secretary, read a letter from John H. Kyse, the Corresponding Secretary, read a letter from John H. Kyse, the Corresponding Secretary, read a letter from John H. Kyse, the Corresponding Secretary, read a letter from John H. Kyse, the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Trades. The question of Association is made the especial order of the day for the next meeting of the Assembly. The Trades are steadily moving in the right direction. Two meetings of Mechanics are to come of during the next couple of weeks. The Frinter' Association has become a chartered body; let us hope that it will take immediate steps to start a Land Reform and Labor Reform paper. I send you the prospectus of a paper I intend issuing unless the Printers will do the work; then I do not attempt it, but will do all in my power to help them. Yours respectfully,

JOHN CAMPBELL. Association before the Fall. The Trades Assem-

The Hillstyne.

In the last number of the Photographic Art Journal-a new periodical published in New-York, under the editorial charge of Henry H. Snelling, author of a well known work on Photo graphy—we find a communication from Mr. Hill giving a somewhat more extended account of his discovery than that which we quoted from in the Daguerrean Journal. As the discovery is in all respects a wonderful one, destined, as may be judged, to produce a profound impression, equal to that originally excited by Daguerre's first exhibition of his sun pictures, the public will read with interest exerctions, calculated to throw with interest everything calculated to throw further light on the subject.

And first, as we learn, Mr. L. L. Hill, the dis ooverer-who resides in the secluded village of Westkill, behind the Catskill mountains, in Greene county, New-York-is, or was a clergyman, who was compelled, some years since, like Headley, the author, to abandon the pulpit in consequence of some severe bronchial affection by which he was incapaciated. Seeking at first amusement in tre daguerreotype art, he afterward adopted it as a profession, pursuing it prin ward adopted it as a profession, personny is principally or altogether in the rural districts of the Empire State, and only making himself known to the world by a "Treatise on the Daguerreotype," of which he is the author. This—with the facts already mentioned, that he commenced experimenting for colored daguerreotypes some two years ago, and obtained his first successful sults only a few months since; and the further circumstance very frankly mentioned by him in his communication to the Dag. Art Journal, that he is "a poor man," who needs the compensation which he is certain to obtain for his brilliant dis covery-is all we have been able to learn per sonally of a man whose name is hereafter des

sonally of a man whose name is hereafter des-tined to attract unusual attention.

In regard to the secret of his discovery it is not to be supposed that we can glean any information to be supposed that we can glean any information from his published letters, or that the world will be favored with any, until he has taken all the be favored with any, until the has taken all the steps requisite to secure the enjoyment of his invention. "My wife and myself alone," says he, "know the process, and not a scrap or item shall ever communicated until I am made perfectly sure of a suitable compensation." All that he has divulged is, that the mystery is dependent on the new and "singular compound" which he, one day, unexpectedly formed, and as unexpectedly found to be the grand arcanum and philisan edly found to be the grand arcanum and philoso-pher's stone, of which he had been so long in

est. Of this he gives the following account:
"The compound above referred to is to me a non-descript, though I have made the science of chemistry my study for years. That it is a new substance, or combination of substances, I am positive : and this is all I know concerning it. is simply and easily produced, but not by any law stated in the large number of chemical works with which I am familiar. Doubtless, however, a correct and thorough analysis will determine its

At the date of this communication-February 4-Mr. Hill had forty five specimens of the Hillo type, of the character of which some idea may be ed from his description, which we quote, as

A view containing a red house, green grass, and foliage the wood color of the trees, several cows of different shades of red and brindle, colored garments on a clothes line, blue sky, and the faint blue of the atmosphere, intervening between the camera and the distant mountains, very delicately spread over the picture as if by the hand of a fairy artist

2. A sunset scene, in which the play of colors upon the clouds are impressed with a truthfulness

and gargeous beauty which I cannot describe.

"Several portraits, in which I have the true complexion of the skin, the rosy cheeks and lips, blue and hazel eyes, auburn, brown, and sandy bair, and every color of the drapery. Changeab ailk is given in all its fine blendings of colors and delicate richness of hues. Inot only get red, blue, whole impression, including the lights and shades, is far more brilliant, round, and mellow than th most superb daguerrean image I have ever seen.

He adds — I have a most exquisite type my little girl, one year old,) taken in the act wing, the plate not having been exposed a ful second At the same time my light required fifteen seconds for a daguerreotype. This picture has caught the expression perfectly, both of the eye and whole face. On one cheek is seen a bright tear drop, and the color showing through it much deeper than the surrounding parts, which, latter, I suppose, is owing to the refractive action

In reading these very striking and bewitching descriptions, one feels a natural scepticism, remembering that they come from the discoverer himself; nor is the doubt entirely dispelled by the remembrance of his clerical character. We can appreciate the force and blinding power of enthusiasm, without suspecting the truth of the enthu siast. Such acepticism we must confess to having ourselves felt; being rather disposed to facey that Mr. Hill had been deluded by some unusual iride-scent effects on his plates than that he had discovered a mode, by the intervention of any onchemical reagent, single or compound, old or new, of fixing upon them the fleeting and ansubstantial hues of nature. Scientific men can best un-derstand the traly wonderful character of such an invention. Considering all our preconceived knowledge and ideas, it is a marvel far beyond the miracles of the photograph and the dazuer roborative testimony in the case; and we learn, from a distinguished daguerreotypist of this city who has visited Westkill and seen the specimens, that there is no exaggeration in Mr. Hill's account, and that the Hillotypes in all respects come up to his descriptions. They are such pic tures as we see, full of nature's own magic beau-ty, on the ground glass of the camera. We must add that Mr. Hill has experienced,

and still experiences, one difficulty-it is the only one—in the management of the pure yellow tints, which, he says, do not comport with the other rays. A yellow appears on the plate as a buff color. This, we must believe, cannot but rebuff color. This, we must believe, cannot but reduce the brilliancy of the greens, oranges, and other hues which are compounded of yellow.— Bright yellow pigments, however, are very sparingly used, and often entirely discarded, by the best painters in their pictures, which gain rather than lose, by their absence; and we are informed, by the intelligent daguerreotypisc referred to, that the defect is not felt, scarcely thought of, in the Hillotypes. According to him, no one can look at them and be sensible of a

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS AND MEN IN MISSOURI. Some time ago we published an account of a most desperate affair between the squatters and the authorities and citizens of Sacramento City common with the public, we supposed that Mr.
Allen, a principal actor, was dead. The following which we cut from the last Brunswicker, printed in Brunswick, Mo, gives a very new and unexpected phase to the matter. That paper

James Allen, who was reported as killed in the Squatter war at Sacramento City, is now Hring at home, in Bay county in this State. At the time of the desperate fight between the Squatters and the aberill's posse in his house there, in which the sheriff and several others perished, Aller's son was killed, Mrs. Allen fainted away on her sick bed and never came to, and Allen escaped from the house with one arm mutilated, and several shots in his body. He was traced to the river by his blood, and supposed to have perished there. But also ratioofficary adventures and incredible sufferings, he finally got out of the country, absordering his property and segrees.

This intelligence will be quite astounding to many persons in California, who had numbered Mr. Allen with the dead. [St. Louis Republican.

The Philosophy of Advertising. From Palmer's Register and Spirit of the Press.
The business of Advertising has now become

the business of advantages are very proparty a subject for consideration. If its claims as a promoter of business, on the support of the public, are just, it should be sustained. If they are false, it should be discountenanced. Money should be taken from no one unless an equivalent be rea

In the view of the writer, the advantages of Advertising are more important than has been usually supposed. They are, to his mind, three

First : They benefit the person Advertising Second: To the purchaser.
Third: To the community at large

1st. That the business of Advertising extensiva ly, as is now conducted, is not in a pecuairry sense advantageous to the owner of goods who wishes to dispose of them, and avails himself of this medium to make it known, is indeed a reflection upon the shrewdness of the business world which results in other respects will not justify.

The writer does not doubt that the business of Advertising in this country (and particularly in New-England and the Middle States,) has nearly, if not quite doubled in the last ten years. There as on is obvious. Those who have done it have found their account in so doing. It has yielded an additional profit, by widening the circle of customers and thus enabling them to run off a larger quantity of goods in a given time. This point is worthy of a mement's consideration.

A merchant may say, I have a fresh lot of goods-my run of custom is established-I shall certainly sell them-why should I advertise? There are some who reason thus. But they stand as certainly in their own light as though they kept their stores open but half the business burg. True, their old customers may continue to trade with them; but, every new customer that is drawn in by the advertisement issued, assists to dispose of the stock in so much less time than before—so that, if by availing themselves of the advertising medium they sell their stock in half or three-fourths the time they otherwise would the additional profit is increased on the increased sale in a much larger ration. The sale of the first half was attended with certain necessary expenses of rents, clerks, &c : but the portion sold in addition had to bear but a small per centage of the neces-sary expenses of the store. The rents, the cieras the incidentals, were nearly the same as formerly, but the goods were sold in half the time, and the profits thus increased. That Advertising makes business, is a fact so well established as to leave no room for doubt. It is the testimony of all experience. How are the advantages offered by the advertiser, to be extensively known, except through the universal medium, now consulted by all-the NEWSPAPER

A judicious system of Advertising has given that large class of business men who have been so sensible as to avail themselves of it, an advantage over those who do not follow it, that cannot be surmounted except by the adoption of the same mode of tactics. This system enables the business man to proclaim what he has to dispose of, throughout the land; and of a consequence to dispose of it more rapidly than his neighbor who s not up to the times in this respect And thus selling rapidly, he turns his money oftener, and can sell lower than that neighbor, and yet make as much money—BECAUSE HE SELLS MORE GOODS in the same time. The maxim of a "nimble sigpence being worth more than a sluggish shilling, s never more clearly illustrated than in the benetits as shown in Advertising. These advantages are becoming more and more apparent. I am hap-py to say, under the excellent system of Advertising now well perfected by Mr. PALMER-in his Agencies for that purpose in several principal cities in the Union—by which merchants, traders, and all others wishing the public ear, may have their Advertising done at established rates, with but slight trouble to themselves: A system too, which is fast gaining the confidence of the public and which must ultimately do an immense bust-

I now come to my second proposition, that Advertising benefits the purchaser—the great coasuming public. It needs not many wo vince the candid mind of this truth. paper at the present day is not consulted only for events that are transpiring all over the world, a for interesting essays, or instructive or pleasant reading. It is consulted as eagerly in regard to buying and selling, in regard to the wants of the community or its redundancy, as for any other matter of information. The advantage is recip I have an article to sell-some one, [per haps many.) are in want of that very articla-They patiently await the issue of that map of "moving incidents by flood and field," the news-paper, and there find, what weeks of personal, anxious inquiry might have otherwise failed to disclose, and the article they want, the ship, the house, the goods, are with me. A half dozen lines, a trilling sum expended, have saved that purchaser the trouble that otherwise would have ensued, and of days' time lost. Both parties are pleased and benefited—the medium of exchange passes from one to the other, and new enterprise go on. Indeed, so indispensable has this system become, that a business community of the most what aire would be almost thrown into chaos if it were broken up. Men consult the morning sheet-and more business is done through hints gathered from that, than by all other hints put together That sheet has become as indispensable as the ledger, and is now as implicitly studied

and heeded, by the mercantile community.

The third proposition, that Advertising is of advantage to the community at large, irrespective of boyer or seller is one which, if sustained by proof, will much commend the business to the public approbation, in a higher sense than it has often been viewed, and give a dignity to the transaction above the mere sum of dollars and

To sustain the important position I assume, I must aliade, for a moment, to the value to the community, of a well conducted newspaper. It is too late to question this—and few do so. The fact is admitted in its broadest sense in this land of newspapers and readers. Who does not avail himself of this medium of intelligence? The laborar and the smallower—the mechanic and the borer and the employer—the mechanic and the capitalist—the merchant and the man who lives on his interest—all acknowledge the power of the newspaper press, and consult its columns from day to day with increased zeal. The influence of the newspaper is immense in this country, and no one who is a lover of rational liberty a republican form of government, can wish while the press is free as now, tyranny oppression can never overcome our national mas bood. The glory of this land, which is irradiating the whole earth, cannot be dimmed. And re few newspapers in this country can live and be come strong, without devoting a portion of the columns to advertisements. The rate of newscolumns to advertisements. The rate of newspapers is so low among us, that the mere subscription price, without some other aid, will not suttain them. The ablest, most permanent, and most influential papers in this country are those that are enabled, by yielding a portion of their columns to advertisements, to put a quota of the income from that source on to the paper itself for its improvement-devoting that expense to it which its mere subscription price will not justify The writer's observation in this respect has been of long continuance, and the fact has com-mended itself to him very many times in the last twenty years, in the rise and fall of news-

papers.

If then, the newspaper is so indispensable as the guardian of our liberties—addressing itself to thousands where the living voice can reach but obtains atrength and permanency. How im ant a duty it becomes to sustain it. How think that, in the communications they make through the advertising columns of a newspaper -which in expense is but triffing and retards with tenfold interest to the advertiser-how few indeed think, that besides this pecuniary advan-tage growing out of the control is the tage growing out of their liberal views, is the higher, nobler one, of strengthening the news higher, nobler one, of strengthening in paper of their choice—of giving it a wider circulation, and more power to its efforts—of speeding it with more certainty and efficiency into the family circle: thus laying the foundation in the youthful members of those circles, by imperceptible degrees, for good men and women—strengthtible degrees, for good men and womenening the patriotism and virtue of all, and ing the State with those richest jewels, good citizens! And yet, out of a well-digested system of Advertising, springs, legitimately, such advan-tages as these—growing as they spread, till the good they do becomes immense, incalculable. He is not wise, either, in a worldly, moral, social sense, with so great results springing from such line of business conduct, who is not the GENEROU. PATRON OF A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING.

Cool. - The slaveholders, since the passage COOL.—The slave new are beginning to advertise the Fuglitive Slave law, are beginning to advertise Northern papers for their running always always. A raward \$500 is offered in the Sun of to day for two negro mes william Maryland for parts unknown about a year ago.

[Williamsburgh Daily Times, Wednesday.